





Statuatory Roles and Responsibilities

- USGS has the delegated federal responsibility to provide notifications and warnings for earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and landslides.
- USGS seismic networks support NOAA's tsunami warnings.





USGS role in National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program

- Member of the NTHMP Coordinating Committee
- Operation and maintenance of "CREST" broadband seismic stations in CA, OR, WA, AK, HI (since 2009 supported by NOAA spectrum funds)
- Support for NTHMP activities approved by the Coordinating Committee
 - Booklet on lessons learned from tsunamis
 - Support for Washington State-Local Tsunami Workgroup activities
 - Vulnerability studies for Pacific states
 - Gulf Coast tsunami assessment
 - Representatives to subcommittees as needed, particularly Mapping and Modeling



USGS support for NTHMP: Examples

U.S. States and Territories National Tsunami Hazard Assessment: Historical Record and Sources for Waves

Paula K. Dunbar National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

> Craig S. Weaver U.S. Geological Survey

Prepared for the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program



August 2008





Surviving a Tsunami—Lessons from Chile, Hawaii, and Japan

National assessment

Lessons learned booklet



Connecting coastal and marine geology with tsunami hazards

USGS Tsunami Science Priorities:

- Assess Tsunami Hazards –
 Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Landslides
- Identify Potential Tsunami Sources
- Map Tsunami-Prone Coasts
- Create Simulations of Tsunami Inundation



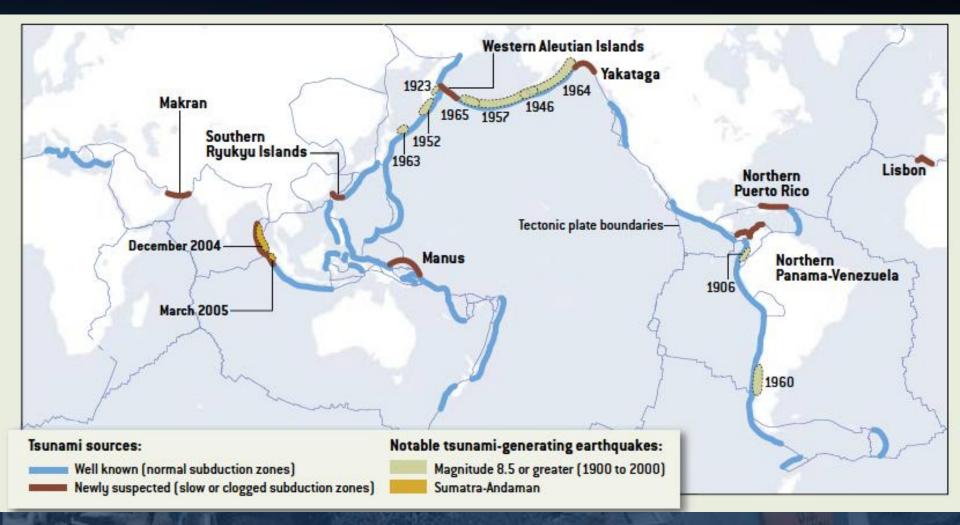




USGS provides rapid information on earthquakes worldwide



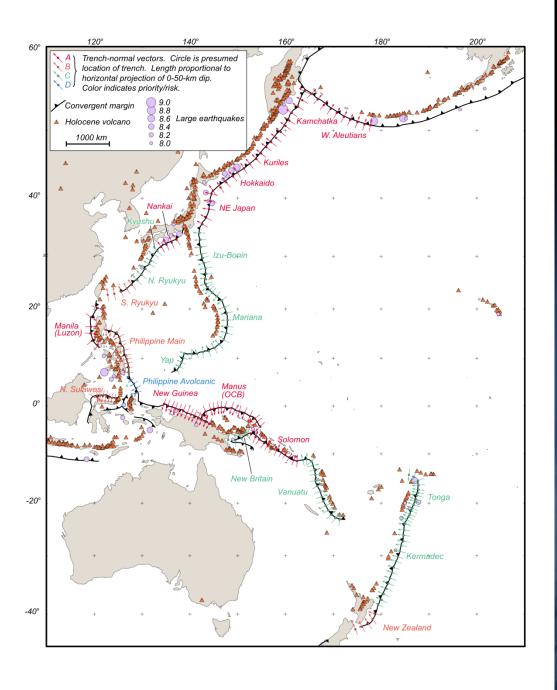
2004 Sumatra megaquake forced a rethinking of likely tsunami sources



Potential tsunamigenerating fault zones in the Western Pacific

- Characterization of geometry and large earthquake potential
- Used by NOAA to optimize DART deployment and build next-generation forecast database





2011 Tohoku tsunami field survey

- 11 scientists from Japan, US, Australia, UK, Poland, and Indonesia participated in May 4-11 field survey
- Focused on 4 km transect near Sendai airport
- Collected water level, tsunami deposit, topographic, flow direction, and geochemical data



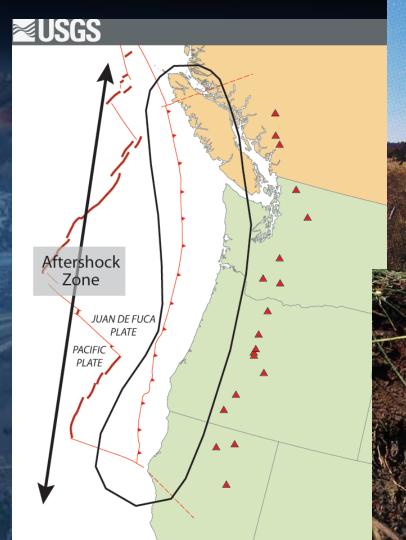
Japan Sendai Airport ITST





The 869
Jogan tsunami
deposit is
found below
the 2011
tsunami
deposit on the
Sendai coastal
plain

The January 27, 1700 Cascadia earthquake/tsunami



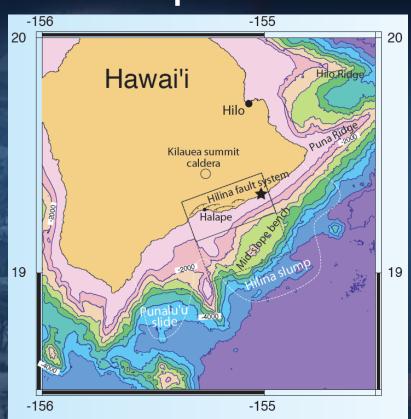


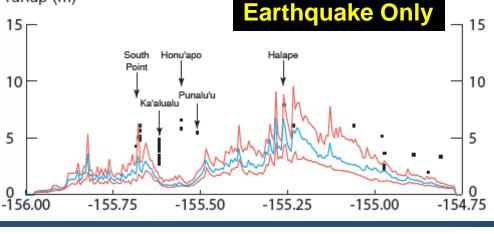


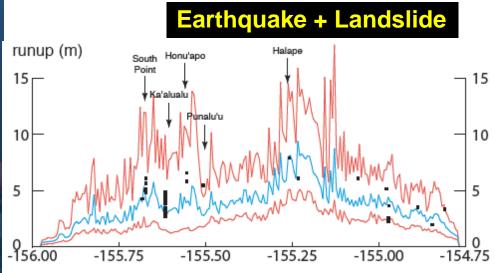
A one-two-three punch: Earthquaketriggered landslides triggering tsunamis

runup (m)

1975 Kalapana tsunami



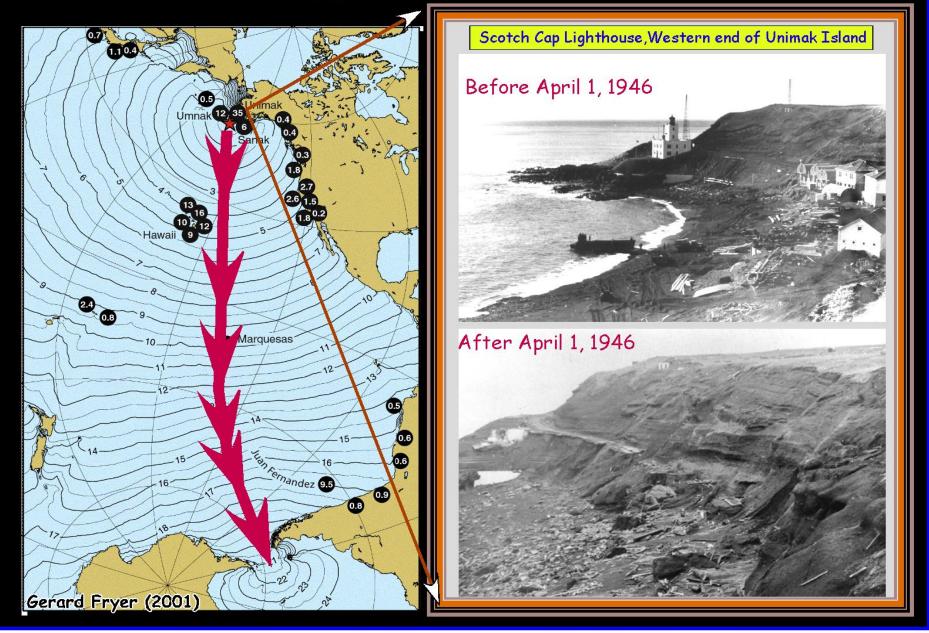




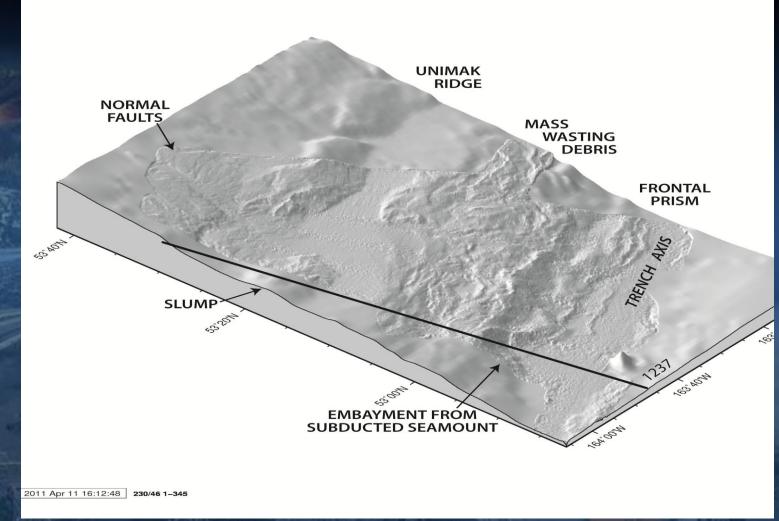


Source: Eric Geist

Great, 1946 April Fool's Day Unimak or Scotch Cap EQ (Mw=8.6) and tsunami

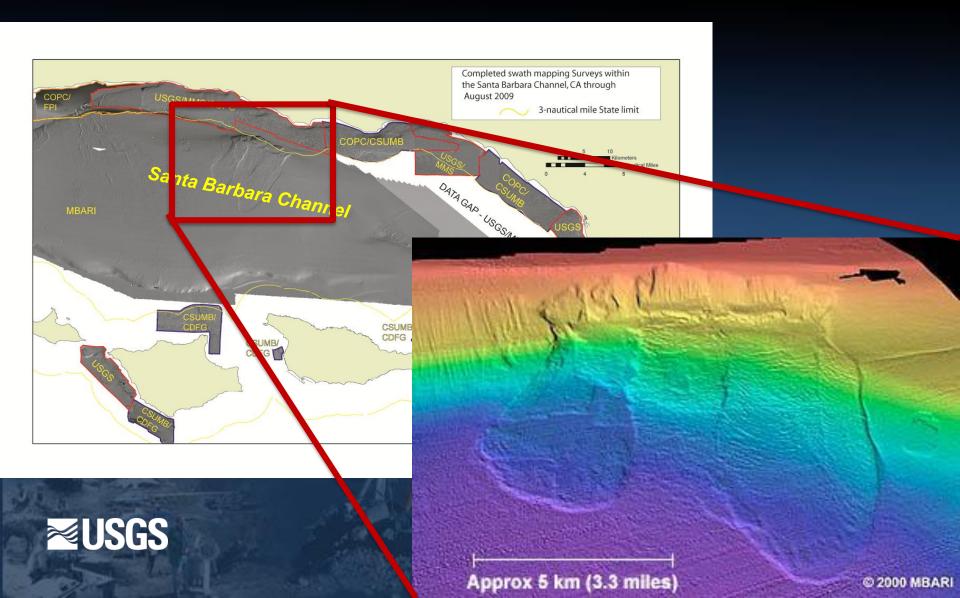


Source area of 1946 Scotch Cap tsunami—a large landslide was probably involved

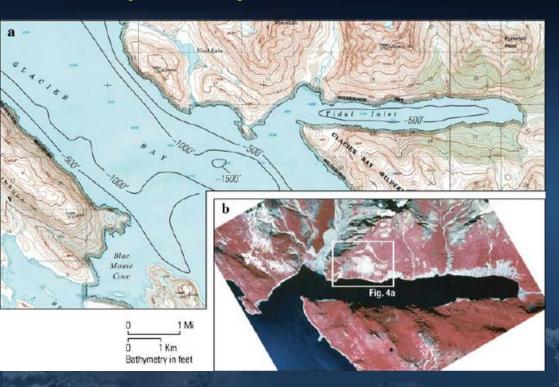




Goleta submarine landslide complex off southern California



Landslide-generated tsunami hazard in Glacier Bay National Park – echoes of Lituya Bay





Landslide perched above northern shore of Tidal Inlet



Tsunami sources in Puget Sound

Puget Sound Tsunami Sources

2002 Workshop Report



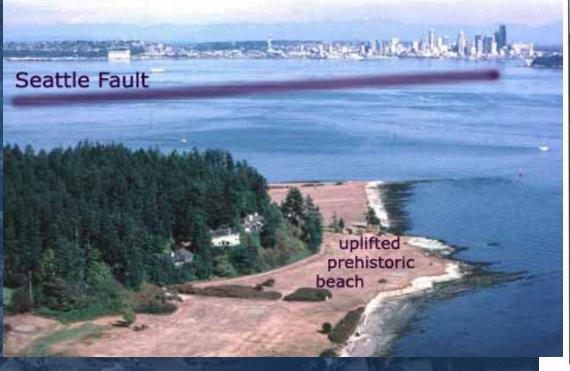
A JOINT SPECIAL REPORT

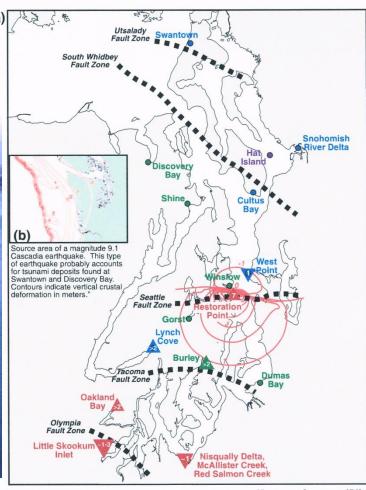
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
United States Geological Survey
Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division

Numerous local tsunamis in Puget Sound are caused by landslides above and below the water line, delta failures, and earthquakes. A multiagency workshop report formed the basis for Puget Sound tsunami assessments.

Tsunami sources in Puget Sound

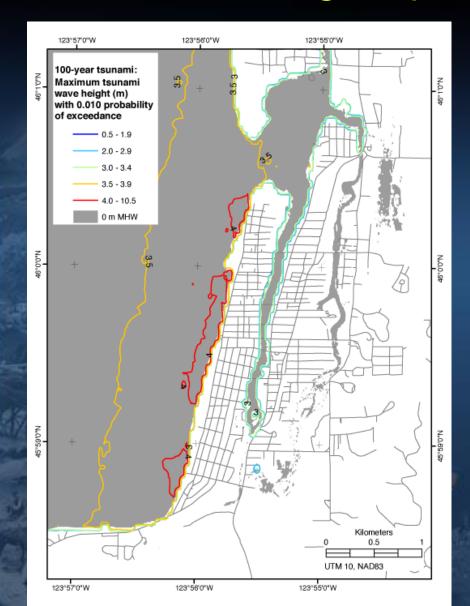
Three faults are possible major tsunami sources: Seattle, Tacoma, and South Whidbey Island faults.

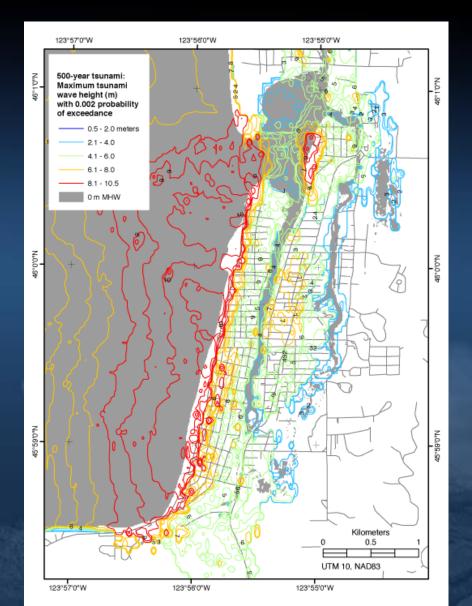






Probabilistic tsunami hazard maps: FEMA tsunami flooding maps for Seaside OR





In Progress Now: A Tsunami Scenario

Scope:

- mag 9.0 quake in Eastern Aleutians
- inundation modeling, west coast U.S.
- current modeling, ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach

Emphases on:

- the ports
- localized, highly damaging currents
- land use and other policy implications

